Numb. 5461.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday August 18. to Tuesday August 21. 1716.

Vienna, August 15.

THE following Relation, brought by Adjutant-General Count Zeyl, who was dispatched by Prince Eugene from the Imperial Camp near Peterwaradin on the 8th Instant, has been published here.

The Ottoman Port having broken the Truce for 25 Years concluded at Carlowitz, by attacking the Allies of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty with Forces superiour to theirs, and which therefore had very great Success; having likewise refused all Offers of Mediation for accommodating any Differences, not so much as giving an Answer to the fair and amicable Propolals which were made, but detaining also the Resident Fleischman after he had been in due Form recalled; and having committed several other Acts of Hostility; his Imperial Majesty, as well for preventing the total Ruin of his Allies, as for securing his own Dominions and Christendom from the Dangers with which they were threatned, gave the necessary Orders for drawing together an Army on the Frontier, to be commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who happily arrived in the Camp at Futack on the 5th of July. His Highness immediately applied to the making all proper Dispositions for marching towards the Infidels, in Case they should not return a favourable Answer to the last Propositions of Peace which had been made to them: But instead of that, his Highness had Intelligence that the Turks had formed their Army near Belgrade, were busie in laying Bridges over the Save, and that their Cavalry actually passed that River on the 26th, as did also their Janisaries on the 27th: Their Army encamped between Semlin and Wanovitza, where the Grand Vizier arrived on the 28th. The Accounts his Highness had of the Strength of the Enemy were various.

On the 1st of August the Turkish Army advanced from Wanovitza to Salankemen, and on the 2d to Carlowitz, where they encamped on a very advantageous Ground: The Enemy gave out, that their Design was to make a sudden March and attack Peterwaradin with all their Forces. That Evening our Troops which were at Wocowar advanced to Peterwaradin, where they were lodged in the Hornwork; and the Field-Artillery, with some Regiments of Horse, were posted near the Gate called Ratse. The same Day Field-Marshal General Count Palfi went to view the Enemy, with a Detachment of 1400 Men which had been commanded out the Night before, and with the Regiments of Bareith and Contrecourt, and 400 Hussars; but he fell among the Enemy in their March, and was attacked with an extraordinary Fire by the greatest Part of their Cavalry; yet he made his Retreat happily to Peterwaradin, after a Skirmish of 4 Hours, in which he had two Horses killed under him. In this Action we had 400 Men killed or wounded, among the latter General Count Hauben, with some other Officers. Lieutenant General Count Breuner, who is extremely lamented on the Account of his Bravery, was taken. The Enemy's Loss was double to ours.

On the 3d Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg arrived near Peterwaradin, with the Body which had lain at Segedin. All our Infantry was posted on the other side of that Town, in the Two Intrenchments which were made 22 Years ago, and which are fallen to Ruin. The Enemy approached us in the Evening, and worked so diligently in the Night, that on the 4th in the Morning we perceived they had thrown up a Line Parallel to our foremost Intrenchment; so that in some Parts they were 100, in others but 50 Paces distant from us. They raised some Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, with which they fired continually upon us, as also with their Small Arms. On our Part they were answered by the Field-Artillery which was in the Intrenchments, but our Infantry were ordered to fire sparingly, that they might be in the better Condition to receive the Enemy.

Things being in this Situation, it was resolved to attack the Turkish Army on the 5th, and to dislodge them from their Camp. For this Purpose the following Dispositions were made, and given in Writing to the Generals; that is to say, that 24 Charges of shot should be distributed to each Horse-man, 30 to each Foot-Soldier, and 4 Grenadoes to each Grenadier besides what he had before: That the Train of Artillery, and the Ammunition-Waggons should have the Horses put to them, that after the Attack was made they might be drawn out to the Posts assigned them: That none should be incumber'd with any thing but what was necessary for the Fight; but that the Horse should lighten themselves of the Baggage they usually carry behind them, and the Foot throw off their upper Coats. That the Horse and Foot come from Segedin, should pass the Danube at Day-break, on two Bridges to be laid over it; but the second Bridge could not be ready so soon as was hoped, because the violent Winds not allowing the towing a-shore and fastning to the Banks of the River the Water-mills built on Barges in the middle of it near Peterwaradin, (as was ordered to be done some Days before,) those Barges happen'd unluckily to be driven with the Wind down the Stream, and running foul of those Bridges, carried away 5 Boats of one of them, and 18 of the other. However, by the Diligence and Care of General Leffelholtz, the Damage was soon repaired, and there was but Two Hours and an half's Delay.

Our Cavalry was divided into Six Bodies, commanded by the following Generals, viz. the Regiments of Rabutin, Cronsfelt, Darmstat, and Cordoua, by General Baron Ebergeni, Lieutenant-General Count Hauben, and the Major-Generals Galbes and Hamilton, which were drawn up on the Right of the Intrenchment: The rest of the Cavalry was posted on the Left, viz. the Regiments of Bareith, Hanover, Palfi, and Merci, under the Command of General Merci, Lieutenant-General Prince Lobcowitz, and Major-General Count Eck. The Regiments of St. Amour, Falckenstein, Martini, and Grave, under the Command of General Falckenstein, the Lieutenant-Generals Croix and Viard, and Major-General St. Amour. The Regiments of Althan, Croix, Hautois, and Viard, under the Command of General Count Martini, the Lieutenant-Generals Hochberg and Contrecourt, and Major-General Count Jorger: The Regiments of Schonborn, Lobcowitz, Contrecourt, and Emanuel of Savoy, under the Command of General Paté, the Lieutenant-Generals Veterani and Hautois, and Major-General Schilling: The Regiments of Galbes, Jorger, and Pasques, under the Command of General Nadasti, the Lieutenant-Generals Althan and Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg: The Hussars of Spleni, and Esterhasi, were ordered to reinforce the Right Wing, if Need required. The 6 Battallions which arrived the Day before from Segedin, with Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, were posted on the

the Left, their Right Wing being closed by Horse, with Orders to begin the Attack at 7 in the Morning: The first Line of the Left Wing, commanded by General Regal, had Orders to move at the same Time out of the Intrenchments, to attack the Turks; and General C. Maximilian Starenberg was to do the like with the first Line of the Right: Count Harrach was to follow General Regal with the Infantry of the 2d Line of the Left, and the Prince of Beveren General of the Artillery, was to follow Count Starenberg with the second Line of the Right. General Leffelholtz was to command the Regiments which were in the Horn-work and in the Intrenchments, and send any of them to give Assistance where there should be Occasion.

According to this Disposition, every thing being in Readiness for beginning the Attack, the Infantry on the Left, with the Body that came from Segedin, and also the Foot on the Right, supported by the Regiments of Ebergeni and Nadasti, posted near the Water, advanced out of the Intrenchments; and tho' our Men found the Enemy posted in very good Order, and making a bold Appearance in their Line, they beat them out of it very soon in the first Fury: But some Disorder happening in our Right Wing, which affected likewise the Left Wing, the Turks took Advantage of it with great Courage, made our Troops retire, and began even to enter by a Barrier our second Intrenchment; but this Success of the Enemy did not last long, for our Cavalry which was posted for supporting on the Right and Left, advancing, our Infantry formed into Order again, and forced the Turks to retire. Our Cavalry on the Left, tho' they suffered pretty much in the Beginning by the Cannon, were the first that penetrated to the Barricade made by the Enemy's Waggons. The Turks finding our Men had broken in among them in several Places, at length gave Way, and then our Army having more Ground to extend themselves on, the Enemy were every where put in Disorder, and at length obliged to abandon not only the Barricade where their Waggons were, but likewise their Head-Quarters which were on a Hill, and their Camp, with all the Artillery, Ammunition, Waggons, and Tents. Their Cavalry stood but little Fire, being the first who fled; so that the Janisaries being left alone, suffered the more. It was but Two in the Afternoon when our Army became intirely possessed of the Enemy's Camp; where we remained till the next Day. In the mean time the Infidels made off with all possible Expedition towards the Save.

We have taken a great Number of Buffaloes, and Camels, with abundance of Provisions. We already find 164 Cannon or Mortars taken, 152 Colours, besides those which our Men tore in pieces, five Horse-Tails, and three Pair of Kettle-Drums. We cannot yet tell what Number of the Enemy was killed, because the Field of Battle is two Leagues in Extent, and we have not had Time to count them. But we may affirm it to be as compleat a Victory as has been known; and the more remarkable, because the Enemy were encamped very advantagiously, and as the Prisoners tell us, were above 200000 Men, besides the Tartars, who were absent scouring the Country.

Our Cavalry not having Room to form in a Body, were obliged to attack as they could, by Regiments, by Squadrons, and by Troops: They did all the Service that could be done by Horse, and gained immortal Honour. We found Count Breuner lying before the Grand Vizier's Tent, with Chains fastned about his Neck and to his Feet, having been newly cut to Pieces; and round him lay several of our Men who had been taken in the Action on the 2d, beheaded.

Of our General Officers we have lost the Lieutenant-Field Marshals Lanken, and Wellenstyn, and Major General Honspruck de Gheulen; as also Count Rovero, Collonel of the Regiment of old Daun; Count Erbs, Collonel of that of young Daun; M. Goldacker, Collonel of that of Geschwind; M. Forstner, Collonel of that of the Duke of Wirtemberg; and M. Streithorst, Collonel of that of Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg; Adjutant-General Count Baptist Palfi, and Lieutenant-Quarter-Master-General M. Poutchon. The wounded are Lieutenant-Field-Marshal-General Count Bonneval; the Major Generals Ottevir and Schilling; the Collonels Schuhknecht of the Regiment of Althan; Count Trautsohn, M. de Piliers of the Regiment of Merci, and M. Schlautspach of that of Palfi.

A Turkish Peasant who was taken the 8th, and brought into our Army, reports, that the Governour of Belgrade would not let into that Place the Turks who fled thither, but threatned to fire upon them, because he had learnt that the Grand Vizier, the Seraskier and Aga of the Janisaries, were lost; 'tis said they were killed by their own Troops. Field-Marshal General Count Palfi marches to Morrow at the Head of a Detachment to invest Temeswaer.

P. S. In the little Time we have had to count the killed and wounded, we reckon we had 4000 of both Sorts on our Side. The Loss of the Enemy is computed at 30000 slain on the Field of Battle, besides those who were killed in their Flight; and 'tis reported the Grand Vizier was massacred by his own Soldiers after the Loss of the Battle.

Whitehall, Aug. 20. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Jeremiah Dummer, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governour of New-England.

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Wednesday the 5th of September next, in the Forenoon, they shall be ready to receive Proposals, and treat with such Persons as are inclinable to furnish Iron Hoops for the Service of His Majesty's Navy.

The Committee for letting the Bridge-house Lands give Notice, that they intend to Lett by Lease a Piece of void Ground at Egglinsgate in Tooly-street in Southwark, to build a Goal on for the Burrough-Court: And the said Committee will sit in the Council Chamber of the Guild-hall, London, on Thursday the 23d of August Instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, in order to receive Proposals for the Premisses, of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Bridge-house, Southwark.

Advertisements.

A Freehold Estate to be Sold, of about 165 l. per Ann. near Mildenhall in Suffolk, called Womell, on which is a good Mansion-house, with Garden, Orchard, Out-houses, Dove-house, and very fine Granaries; situate on a navigable River. Enquire of John Eccleston in Grace-church-street, or of Simon Burgis at Mildenhall.

ON Wednesday the 19th of September next, 100 Guineas in Money to be Run for on Brackley-Green, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying 12 Stone Weight, that never won the Value of 20 l. the best of Three Heats. The next Day 50 Guineas to be Run for, the Horses carrying each the same Weight as before; and on Friday 25 Guineas to be Run for by Galloways, carrying 10 Stone. Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be entred the 11th of September, at the Town-house at Brackley in Northamptonshire; Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding that runs for the 100 Guineas (and doth not belong to a Contributor) to pay 5 Guineas, for the 50 Guineas to pay 2 Guineas, and for the 25 Guineas to pay 1 Guinea entrance. The Money run for to be immediately paid by the Mayor of Brackley. The Horse, Mare or Gelding that wins the 100 Guineas to be thrown for by the Contributors at 50 l. the Horse, &c. that wins the 50 Guineas to be thrown for at 30 Guineas, and the 25 Guineas at 20 l.

WHereas John Ilger, the elder, late of Gosport, in the County of Southampton, Baker, hath surrendred himself (pursuant to Notice) and been twice examined; this is to give Notice, That he will attend the Commissioners on the 30th Instant, at Two in the Afternoon, at the House of John Leach, bearing the Sign of the London, in the North-street in Gosport aforesaid, to finish his Examination; where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, pay Contribution-Money, and assent to, or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

DR. Stoughton's great Cordial Elixir; which, for all Ailments of the Stomach, and Impurities of the Blood, as Scurvies, Dropsies, &c. excells any one Preparation that ever was made; 'tis the most pleasant Bitter in the World; most Gentlemen drink it in Wine, Ladies in Tea, and others in Beer, Ale, Cyder, &c. now famous throughout most Parts of Europe; few go to Sea, or travel without it. Merchants send great Quantities abroad, and most Captains and Masters of Ships take it with them, it selling beyond Sea at a great Price, and there is room for large Profit. The Virtues and Effects of which are sufficiently known, and in the Bills with it particularly described, being in French, Dutch and Spanish, as well as English, prepared only by the said Dr. Stoughton in Bartholomew-lane, near the Royal Exchange, he having her late Majesty's most gracious Letters Patents for the sole making the same. Ready Money to be expected for all.

Printed by S. Buckley in Amen-Corner. 1716.